

First of all, I want to express my gratitude to Dr. Billy James Hargis for his kind invitation to address you today. In the name of all the countries that suffer the great tragedy of being ruled by imperialistic communism, I want to express my gratitude to all those responsible for this event.

I would like to speak on a subject that has been in the headlines of the world's press since that black Friday, November 22, 1963. That day, sometime after noon, I was shocked to hear the news about President John F. Kennedy's assassination. Minutes later the radio reported that a young man had been arrested. I was having a late lunch at my home when I heard over the radio that this young man had been identified as Lee Harvey Oswald. That was a luncheon I never finished.

When I heard the name "Lee Harvey Oswald" I jumped out of my seat and ran to the telephone. I got in touch with the F.B.I., the United Press, the Associated Press and the local newspapers in New Orleans, telling them who Oswald was. I also got in touch with several other people who, like myself, had met Lee Harvey Oswald in New Orleans.

Before leaving my home that afternoon of November 22, I made a mental recollection of the situation.

I decided to give all the information I had to all of those who wanted it without accepting any recompense for it. Undoubtedly, the Cuban organizations in exile, in general, and in particular the Cuban Student Directorate, which I represent, need money to fight against Castro. But the money we could have received at that time was due to one of the greatest tragedies that the noble people who had so generously given us asylum ever experienced . . . the murder of their young President at the hands of an agent of Fidel Castro.

There may still be many Americans who in good faith doubt that Oswald was an agent of Castro and think that he was a lone individual who acted on his own. I would like my word to reach those who still doubt in good faith. Those who in bad faith go around spreading doubts, I am not interested in reaching. But, I wish that all of those who still doubt in good faith were here at this moment because there is one thing before which good faith must yield and admit the truth,

The Testimony of Carlos Bringuier



Carlos Bringuier is the only man known to have debated the President's assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald. This now famous "radio debate" between the communist, Oswald, and the anti-communist, Bringuier, was broadcast on a New Orleans radio station last August 21 . . . three months before President Kennedy's assassination. Bringuier was the man who exposed Oswald after he made an unsuccessful attempt to infiltrate an underground anti-Castro movement which Bringuier headed in New Orleans. Here, Carlos Bringuier relates FACTS concerning Oswald and his activities, not generally known.

and that is the solid facts already registered by history.

On August 2, 1963, I received, in the store that I manage in New Orleans, the visit of two friends of mine who informed me that there was a training camp a few miles outside of New Orleans sponsored by another Cuban organization. They also informed me of the fear they had that a Castro agent could be infiltrated in that training camp. According to them the agent was a former Cuban newspaperman called Fernando Fernandez Baroenas. I communicated this fear to the Cuban Student Directorate headquarters in Miami.

Three days later, that is, August 5, I was in my store talking with an American student about Cuba and Castro when a young man approached us and, after looking around several articles, became very interested in our conversation.

He told us his name was Lee H. Oswald and expressed his disgust with Castro and communism. I gave him some copies of the Cuban Report. During our conversation, he showed interest in knowing about our plans to fight Castro and especially on my duties as delegate of the Cuban Student Directorate in New Orleans. He told me that he had been in the Marine Corps and was willing to train Cubans to fight Castro. He also said that he was willing to go himself to fight Castro. Something at that moment made me extremely cautious. I remembered the training camp a few miles from New Orleans.

I turned Oswald's offer down saying that in my duties I was concerned only with the information field and not in armed activities. Oswald insisted and even tried to offer me money which I refused. When we continued our conversation he offered to bring me a book which would help to train Cubans. I want you to notice this special interest of Oswald in helping me to train Cubans at a time when there was a secret training camp just a few miles from New Orleans, and fear existed that there was a communist agent infiltrated in it.

The day after this interview that ended without any interest from my part since I did not trust Oswald, he brought the book he had offered. It was "A Guidebook for Marines" with the name L. H. Oswald printed in the top of the first page.

On August 9, around 2.00 p.m., a friend of mine, Celso Hernandez, told me that there was a man in Canal Street with a sign that read "Long Live Fidel" distributing some literature about Cuba. He did not know what the literature said because he did not speak or read English.

Along with another Cuban friend, Miguel Cruz, we went to the place where this man had been seen. Unfortunately, we did not find him. So we decided to take the Canal street-car along that avenue and search for him. We failed to find him and I decided to return to my store. But, five minutes later my Cuban friend, Miguel Cruz, ran into the store to tell me that the man with the sign was in front of the seven hundred block of Canal Street.

When we got there I was shocked to discover that the young man with the sign that read "Long Live Fidel" was none other than Lee H. Oswald, the same man who had offered his services to train Cubans in the fight against Castro. As soon as he recognized me he was also shocked for a few seconds. Then he smiled and offered me his hand. I refused his handshake and called him a traitor and an agent of Castro. When he saw my attitude he ignored me and continued distributing his pro-Castro propaganda. They were leaflets of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, New Orleans Chapter, and a booklet by Corliss Lamont entitled "The Crime against Cuba."

It was around 3:00 on a Friday and a big crowd gathered

around us to watch what was going on. When I saw that there were more than one hundred persons around us, I stopped accusing Oswald and told the public there that Oswald had tried to infiltrate the Cuban Student Directorate, that he was a Castro agent and that he was trying to do to them exactly what they did to us in Cuba—kill them and send their sons to the execution wall. Those words impressed the public and immediately they started to shout at Oswald: "Communist," "Go to Cuba," "Kill him," "Traitor" and some other phrases I couldn't repeat here.

The scene was becoming more and more violent. One policeman came to me and asked me to keep walking and to let Oswald distribute his literature. He was an agent of the law asking us to put an end to the scene and in a few seconds I remembered my relatives murdered in the fight against communism in Cuba; I remembered the faces of my old friends who now are in the prisons of Fidel Castro, and I remembered the thousands of young Americans who had been dying in the fight against communism in Korea, Laos, Viet Nam and Cuba. I thought that was neither just, human, nor patriotic, that at the same time that they are fighting far from their homes, we would have to admit here in the rear-guard that communist agents will try to crack the foundations of freedom and justice that had made this country the leader of the Free World. I didn't obey that order from the agent of the authority because I wanted to have my conscience clear and I liked to return later to my home and look directly at my son's eyes.

When my friend Celso saw my decision, he took the literature that Oswald was distributing and broke it, and threw it in the air. At that moment one of the Americans who was watching the scene pushed Oswald by one arm. I tried to come near to Oswald to hit him, but when he saw what were my intentions, he put his arms down as an X and told me, "O.K., Carlos, if you want to hit me, hit me," and put his face in the right way to receive a hit. When I saw the cold blood that Oswald was showing I decided not to hit him because I understood he would like to appear as a victim. At that moment two patrol cars arrived and the policemen brought us to the First District of Police in New Orleans.

And, it is there in the First District where Oswald showed another time his extraordinary cold blood. He showed his credentials as New Orleans Chairman of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, and at that moment I discovered something really interesting. The yellow literature that Oswald was distributing in Canal Street was signed by A. J. Hidell. Later, in November the police found that the rifle that killed President Kennedy was bought under the name of A. Hidell.

Before we left the First District we received a citation to appear at 12:00 on August 12 at the Second Municipal Court. During the trial, I showed the Judge the "Guidebook for Marines" that Oswald gave me, and explained that the one who created the incident was Oswald when he tried to infiltrate the Cuban Student Directorate. The Judge dismissed the charges against us and fined Oswald \$10.00. That day, August 12, 1963, was the first time the television showed Oswald's face to the New Orleans citizens.

The next day I was contacted by newsman Bill Stuckey who was trying to find Oswald's address. I gave Stuckey the address but I asked him why he was looking for that. Bill told me he wanted to make an interview with Oswald. Another time I found myself confused. I asked Bill why he would give the chance to a communist to go on a radio program to tell all his lies when in the countries ruled by communism they don't permit the ones who love freedom and

democracy to do the same. Bill offered me the chance to make another program interviewing me. Another time I turned down the offer but when I was sure that Stuckey would do something anyway, I asked him to arrange a public debate. A few days later Stuckey advised me that the debate would be held at WDSU Radio on August 21.

On August 16 Oswald made another public demonstration —this time in front of the International Trade Mart, now in company of two other persons. Another friend picked up one of the leaflets, this time signed by L. H. Oswald, 4907 Magazine Street.

I asked my friend to go to Oswald's house posing as a pro-Castro and try to get as much information as possible from him. That night my friend visited Oswald in his house and was talking to him for about one hour. I cannot reveal my friend's name because he has his family in Cuba. At the beginning Oswald was cautious but later he became more friendly. He gave my friend an application to become a member of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. During the conversation Oswald's daughter came to the porch and Oswald spoke to her in Russian. When my friend asked about the language, Oswald told him that he was studying Russian at Tulane University. In that conversation Oswald tried to justify Fidel Castro's position and he said that if at any moment a fight would start between the United States and Castro, he would help Castro because Castro was right.

On August 21 we went to WDSU Radio to debate against Oswald and his Fair Play for Cuba Committee. Before the debate started I tried to be as friendly to Oswald as I could. I told him that if at any moment, even if it was at midnight, he started to do something good for his country, for his family and for himself, he could come to me and I would help him. Oswald, extremely calm, assured me that he was convinced he was doing the best and that his side was the correct side.

During the debate, one of the members of the panel, Ed Butler, Executive Vice President of the Information Council of the Americas, destroyed Oswald completely when Butler showed Oswald's past and his attempt to renounce his American citizenship to obtain Soviet citizenship. At the debate Oswald again showed his extraordinary cold blood.

In one of my two questions to him I asked Oswald if he agreed with Prime Minister Fidel Castro when in his last speech on July 26, 1963, Castro qualified President John F. Kennedy as a ruffian and a thief. Oswald answered that he didn't agree with that particular wording, which means that he agreed with the qualification but not with the phraseology. After the debate I gave a press release explaining our conclusions about it and in it I asked the citizens of New Orleans to do some things that I believed fundamentals at that moment:

First: Help us destroy communism in Cuba.

Second: Write your Congressmen asking for a full investigation on Mr. Lee H. Oswald, a confessed "Marxist."

Third: Be alert about the communist infiltration in this country because Khrushchev said, "I will bury you."

Unfortunately, and to the best of my knowledge, nobody published my press release or my suggestions. I wrote to the headquarters of the Cuban Student Directorate telling all that happened and advising them that Oswald would have to leave the city because he was completely destroyed in New Orleans.

In accordance with the communist tactics, "Oswald had been burned in New Orleans" but as he was a valuable agent inside the apparatus they would send him to another city to use his services.

Is it possible to believe that a person could be qualified as

a lonely nut who, after spending three years in Russia would return disillusioned and become a defender of Fidel Castro, who would even try to get all the information possible about the Cubans in exile in New Orleans and would try to infiltrate one anti-Castro organization? Could he be qualified as a lonely nut? He could be a nut, but not a lonely one because he was a member of the international movement of nuts who are trying to destroy the western civilization.

There are some people who said that Oswald was not a communist because he had been disillusioned by Russia and that he did not defend Russia, but Castro. Very well. But, what is Castro? Castro is the beachhead of communism in the Western Hemisphere and while he is not the only one because there are now other beachheads, at least he is the most vigorous and the only one in way of consolidation. Oswald did not have to defend Russia. He only had to defend Castro until he became so strong that the United States would not have any other alternative than to co-exist with him.

There are some people who are asking . . . what were Oswald and Castro looking for with Kennedy's assassination? About this, there is one answer divided in two parts: (1) With relation to Cuba; (2) With relation to the internal front of the United States.

With Relation to Cuba. Kennedy could no longer admit Castro's presence in Cuba. There was coming the electoral campaign and everybody knew that Kennedy's opponents, not only outside but inside his Party, would start a tremendous campaign using Cuba as the center of it. Kennedy was conscious of what was coming and many people were expecting something to happen before the elections that would rehabilitate Kennedy's prestige and make him win the election. Among the Cubans in exile was running the rumor of a so-called "Operation Judas" which meant that Castro would be overthrown from inside with Moscow's compliance to put in power a neutralist government headed by less notorious members from the Cuban Communist Party. There are a lot of articles and speeches that were written and told before Kennedy's assassination telling about this "Operation Judas."

Informed by his spies inside the United States, Castro thought that it would be good to let Kennedy know that he was informed about the plans and that he would not accept his overthrow. Castro, just as are many of the communists, is a communist by convenience and he would not accept the solution of the "Operation Judas." In that situation, taken by irritation and desperation, he went to a reception at the Brazilian Embassy in Havana on September 7, 1963, and expressed it this way:

"We are prepared to fight them and answer in kind. U.S. leaders should think that if they are aiding terrorist plans to eliminate Cuban leaders they themselves will not be safe."

With that threat of death against the leaders of this country, Castro was stating that he would not admit his downfall. In the meantime, among the Cubans in exile and even more in some zones of Latin America, were commentaries about "Operation Judas."

The bitterest Castro attack yet on President Kennedy was made early Sunday morning in a rambling, informal post-midnight dissertation following a reception at the Brazilian Embassy.

"Kennedy is the Batista of his times . . . and the most opportunistic American President of all times," Castro said. Fulgencio Batista was the Cuban dictator ousted by Castro's revolution. The United States, Castro said, "is fighting a battle against us they cannot win . . . Kennedy is a cretin," Cas-

tro asserted, "and a member of an oligarchic family that controls several important posts in the government. For instance, one brother is a Senator and another Attorney General . . . and there are no more Kennedy officials because there are no more brothers."

Castro also disclosed that Cuba had not yet made up its mind about signing the limited nuclear test ban treaty drawn up last month in Moscow. A recent dispatch from Moscow indicated the Russians themselves have been puzzled by Cuba's silence in connection with the treaty. There was some speculation that Castro was holding out for more Soviet economic aid and threatening to cast his lot with the Red Chinese. The Prime Minister did not explain which points in the treaty were being given most consideration. But, he said: "We are taking into account the current world situation, which of course, involves the Caribbean situation, which has been deterioration in the last few days due to piratical attacks by the United States against the Cuban people."

Following are some declarations made by President Kennedy before the Assembly of the Inter-American Press Association on Monday, November 18, 1963.

"It is important to restate what now divides Cuba from my country and from all the American countries: it is the fact that a small band of conspirators has stripped the Cuban people of their freedom and handed over the independence and sovereignty of the Cuban nation to forces beyond the hemisphere. They have made Cuba a victim of foreign imperialism, an instrument of the policy of others, a weapon in an effort dictated by external powers to subvert the other American Republics. *This, and this alone divides us. As long as this is true nothing is possible. Without it, everything is possible.*

"Once this barrier is removed, we will be ready and anxious to work with the Cuban people in pursuit of those progressive goals which, a few short years ago, stirred their hopes and the sympathy of many people throughout the entire hemisphere.

"No Cuban need feel trapped between dependence on the broken promises of foreign communism and the hostility of the rest of the hemisphere. For once Cuban sovereignty has been restored, *we will extend the hand of friendship and assistance to a Cuba whose political and economic institutions have been shaped by the will of the Cuban people.*"

One month before, we could see the possibility of Castro's overthrow with the help of this country. Now, in view of the battle of the electoral campaign, Castro's position is stronger and in the horizon it's not possible to see the possibility of an immediate American action to provoke Castro's downfall. Undoubtedly, Lee Harvey Oswald gained a wonderful victory for Castro on that black afternoon in Dallas on Nov. 22. And, what were Oswald and communism gaining in the internal front of the United States with the assassination in Dallas of John F. Kennedy?

Dallas had been characterized by her active anti-communism. There had been different incidents such as the one with Adlai Stevenson, which had attracted the national and international attention to that city. While the communists were spreading hate all over the world against our civilization, they were trying here inside this country to destroy those who hate the ones who originated the hate.

It is ridiculous to think about Oswald's lunacy because he took all the precautions that he needed to abandon the place of the assassination. But, thanks be to God, he failed—the escape failed and everything fell down. I would like to know what would happen in this country, in this same city, if the

assassin had not been discovered as soon as he was. Still, even as quickly as he was discovered, there was enough time for those of the left to attack with hysteria "the hate created by the rightists and the racists." Luckily for you anti-communist Americans and for us Cuban refugees, that attempt to move the people of this country to a situation of collective hysteria against the rightists, and that could originate a repetition of the tragic night of Saint Bartholomew, had to be stopped when it was found that the suspected assassin being questioned didn't show any connection with the rightists but with the communists and particularly with the Castroites.

Immediately a campaign started against the rightists and the Cuban refugees. It was impossible to permit them to arouse the American people. It made no difference that previously the rightists were blamed publicly — now the situation was different. The accused was a Castroite and now it was necessary to show to the world that this was a civilized nation — all of us had to be blamed for Kennedy's assassination — that it was necessary to stop the hate and we must love one another.

The day after Kennedy's assassination I received a threat of death because I "blamed an innocent and that one day I would have to pay for it." That night, November 23, 1963, Castro put his blame on me, qualifying me as a liar and he tried to deny facts as public as the debate held at WDSU Radio with Lee Harvey Oswald and that Oswald belonged to the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

Today I am telling you exactly what I told the press on November 23, 1963. If in Cuba there have been murdered 10,000 Cubans, if in my country there are more than 80,000 anti-communists suffering in prison, I cannot close my mouth cowardly fearing my personal security. And, for my fellow Cubans who were murdered, for the young American soldiers killed in the fight against communism and for the one billion human beings in slavery in Eastern Europe and Asia I have to tell the truth and nothing else but the truth until God our Lord calls us to His divine judgment.

As most Americans know by now, Lee Harvey Oswald was assassinated by Jack Rubenstein who uses the alias Jack Ruby. The organization which I represent, Cuban Student Directorate, has turned over proof to the Federal Bureau of Investigation that Ruby visited Castro's Cuba in 1959 and again in late 1962 and early 1963. Ruby, who has been sentenced to death for the murder of Oswald, admitted traveling to Cuba in 1959. While in Cuba, Ruby's contact in Havana was a Castro propagandist, Solomon Prarkin. Prarkin operates a tourist store in Havana. However, as all know, no U.S. visitors have been allowed in Cuba since 1962. Therefore, the tourist stores in Cuba have become outlets for Castro propaganda. The American people need to know what Rubenstein was doing in Cuba at the end of 1962 and the beginning of 1963.

Ladies and gentlemen, the facts show that Lee Harvey Oswald was a Castro agent and that as a Castro agent he assassinated the President of the United States of America. In your hands you have the opportunity to avoid the Castro-communist assassination of your way of life and your families, too. The enemy has proved to be not ninety miles away but right here inside the United States. The anti-communists and true American patriots must wake up and give their help actively to those who are working in this fight or your sons will be condemned to live in slavery under the tyranny more terrible than has been suffered ever by humanity. **THE COMMUNIST SOCIALISM.**

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